HENRY REED & CO.,

The Slaver Wildfire. The recent capture of the slaver Wildfire, with five hundred negroes, by the United States steamer Mohanek in the West India seas, has some peculiar features, and suggests some reflections. The slaver had made the run from the African coast without sight of a vessel, consequently she had been able to have the negroes on deck every day, and to provide for their ordinary wants, the result of which was that they were in remarkably sound and healthy condition. When we reflect on the horrors that might have been inflicted on them by greater viglilance or increased number in the African Squador increased number in the Agrican Squadron, the fact that they are alive and
in sound health, is distressing to the
philanthropic heart. If the horrors of
the middle passage are taken from this trade,
what is there to prevent the public mind
from becoming demorshized and indifferent
to it? It is to be expected that philanthropy
will at once demand of the Government such
an increase in the African Squadron that its an increase in the African Squadron that its vigilance may secure the death of at least, half of these cargoes, and the emaciation of the remainder.

This cargo has been landed on one of the Florida Keys, where it is in charge of the United States authorities. It consists of children and young men and women, the majority being from twelve to sixteen years old. A writer, who is there, states The women are, some of them most attractive in person, and have by no means the repulsive looks and mauner of our native slave population." This information seriously discommodes one of our philan-thropic ideas. It has been supposed that the transfer of the negro from the heathen to this Christian land was a vast benefit to him physically, as well as bringing him within the reach of grace and salvation. It is sad to find this cherished theory overthrown by Africa, to those who have for many generations enjoyed the operations of civilization and Christian influences.

The prize is rather a difficult one to dispose of something like the elephantine luck in a raffle. Our country affords no asylum for these negroes. It would shatter "our institutions." We can furnish them liberty, but it must not be here. Of course we cannot make staves of them; that would be piracy, unless removed by a generation or two, when it becomes Scriptural. Singular, isn't it, that a Scriptural institution can be generated from piracy? To take them back to their native coast would only be to give them another chance in the middle passage, which, if our nary does its duty, ought to finish them. We can send them to Liberia, which would be about the same as leaving these almost children destitute in any other strange land. In the case of the Echo negroes, the President contracted with the Colonization Society for in a raffle. Our country affords no asylum tracted with the Colonization Society for their support for a year. It was afterward charged in the South that a portion of this provision was applied to their education, or would result indirectly in their being instructed, which it was claimed was subversive of "our institutions." The President had a serious time defending himself from his charge, which had like to have upset the Union and withdrawn his Southern support. Nothing has ever thrown him into such a perspiration. The duty of an impartial surnal st compels us to say that his deense was not clear, and it was only against a determined opposition, and by including this appropriation in the general bill, that it Mr. Buchanan will not be likely to take that sweat again. Wherever they are not be permitted to learn anything; and if one of them should happen to say ab, he will be knocked on the head at once. The return of these innocents to Africa promises no fate that the humane can contemplate with satisfaction, and it is sending them from a Christian land back to heathenism.

This capture suggests some curious reflections. A trader purchases a cargo of slaves in Africa, where slavery is fully established by law, and is transporting it to another foreign country where slavery is established by law, not coming at all within our jurisdiction, where slavery is also established by law, and yet our government seizes the cargo and tries the trader for piracy. If he had purchased his cargo in Virginia and was transporting it in the same waters, the officers of the Mohawk would have regarded it as entitled to pecullar protection; but that which within the jurisdiction of our government is legitimate commerce, and cherished virtue becomes, when carried on entirely outside our juris diction, piracy, which it is our peculiar duty to suppress and punish. When such paradoxes as this exist in Constitution and law, it is not strange that people's minds should become somewhat unsettled on legal princi-

THE editorial correspondent of the Commercial from Chicago informs that paper that the non-intervention plank which a part of the delegates propose to fall back on, 44 Em the nearest right of any platform resolution anywhere adopted or proposed, being nearest popular sovereignty."

During the Charleston Convention the

same paper borrowed a gleam of logical sequence from us and stated that popular sovereignty had just as much right on sea as on land, and necessarily required the removal of all Congressional prohibition from the slave-trade. It would, perhaps, be unreasonable to expect that paper to master both ends of a proposition at one time, therefore it should not be held responsible for the position that removing all restriction from the African slave-trade is the nearest right of any platform resolution anywhere adopted

A Bowie-knife, seven feet long, presente by the Missonri delegation to Hon. John F. Potter, seems to be one of the principal attractions at Chicago, in the party which profences to be non-combatant on principle.

Father Chiniqui, in a recent lecture at Brooklyn, stated the following startling factor. "In the colony which he represented there were nearly 2000 families and nearly 8,000 people who were formerly Catholice, out who had renounced that faith and embraced Protestantism. For three years their crops had failed, and they were now in great distress."

in England, it is thought, will reach \$25,000. to get a vote on the resolutions.

THE DAILY PRESS. LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago, May 17.—Mr. Wilmotonly desired that the Convention should investigate whether in these States there is a regular Republican organization to entitle them to votes here. If the Committee reported that the States hall regular organizations, and were entitled to votes, he should willingly eccept their report. It was removed that delegates from Texas were not residents there. If they came here to control the result of the nomination it was a dangerous precedent. He made no issue as to who dared or suffered most in the Republican cause, but if this is to be the test, Kansas should control this Convention, for she had poured out her blood in the cause.

in the cause.

Mr. Blair, of Md., indorsed all that had been said by the gantleman from Pennsylvania. He was willing that every inquiry into the regularity of the delegates should be

Gov. Clevelaud, of Conn., was not satisfied with the remarks of Mr. Blair, and regarded this whole movement as pernicious. Maryland was antilled to a full vote here, for without the aid of Henry Winter Davis the Republicans would have had no opportunity to investigate the frauds of the Democracy. [Cheera]

[Cheers].

He predicted that at the next National Convention all the Slave States of the Union would be represented. He called on the Convention to do no act that could look like

Mr. Oyler, of Ind., said that the call of the Committee had invited all who desired to overthrow the corrupt Demicracy; to act with the Convention. If they were not the with the Convention. If they were not the most arrant knaves and hypocrites, they could not now deny the right of representation to Slave States. [Loud cheers Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio, thought the Committee should have courage sufficient to say who are and who are not members, and entitled to vote. If they have not, let them make a definite report, and then the Convention can act upon it.

The various motions to recommit were lost by a large vote.

The various motions to recommit were loss by a large vote.

Mr. Lowry, of Penn., moved to recommit the entire report, and called a vote by States.

The President decided that under the rules the votes by States could not be called, but for convenience the States were called, and the motion to recommit was carried by a vote of 275½ against 172½.

AFTERNOON BESSION. The Convention reassembled, with the largest number of spectators yet present, every inch of room being filled. The platform is further embellished with a large number of framed portaits of eminent statesmen. Under the portrait of Broderick, draped in mourning, is the inscription, "They have killed me because I was opposed to the extension of Slavery and to a corrupt Administration."

At half-past three the Convention was

and adopted.

On the fourth rule being read, the minority report, to nominate by a majority of the votes cast, was moved as an amendment.

After debate on this point, a vote by States was demanded, when Pennsylvania was called, she asked for time.

Mr. Goodrich, of Minnesota, asked that the representatives of the People's Party of Pennsylvania be excused from voting. [Cries of order, and hisses.]

Mr. Rieder, of Penn, said that the delegates from Pennsylvania had found it necessary to retire to consult. He understood some person to say that the People's Party of his State had no right to vote. He desired to know the name of that gentleman. [Cheers, and cries of order.]

The vote was amounced, and the minority rule requiring only a majority of the votes cast to nominate, was adopted by 331, against 136. [Loud applause.]

The rules as amended were then adopted. If Judge Jessup, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the history of the nation during the last four vestre as fully established the province and

history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the perpetuation of the Republi-can party, and that the causes which called can party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever, demand its peace-ful and constitutional triumph; that the maintainance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and em-bodied in the Federal Constitution, is essen-tial to the preservation of our Republican in-stitutions, and that the Federal Constitution, rights of the States and the union of the ights of the States and the union of the States, must and shall be preserved; that to
the union of the States this nation owes its
unprecedented increase in population, its
rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad, and
we hold in abhorance all schemes
for disunion, come from whatever source
they may; that the maintainance inviolate
of the rights of the States, and especially of
each State, to order and control its own
judgment, is essential to that balance of power
upon which the perfection and endurance of
our political fabric depends, and we denounce
the lawless invasion by armed force of the
soil of any State or Territory, no matter
under what protext, as one of the greatest
crimes. That the present Administration has
far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its
subserviency to the exactness of a sectional
interest, as evinced in its desperate exertions
to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution
upon the protesting people of Kansas, and in
its abuse of the power entrusted to it by a confiding people; that the people view with alarm
the reckless extravagance which pervades
in every department of the Federal Government, and that a return to rigid economy and
accountability is indispensible; that the new
dogma that the Constitution, of its own force,
carries slavery into any or all the Territories,
is a dangerous political heresy, at variance
with the explicit provisions of that instrument, is revolutionary in its tendency and
subversive of the peace and harmony of the
country, that the normal condition of all the
territory is that of freedom; that as our Republican fathers when they had abolished
slavery in all our national territory, ordained
that no person should be deprived of life, liberry or property without due process of law,
it becomes our duty by legislation to maintain this provision of the Constitution against
all attempts to violate it; that Kansas should
be admitted under the constitution recently
formed and adopted by her people and accepted by the House of Repring full protection
to the

to order the previous question by It After some stirmining the Convention refused to order the previous question by 155 to 501.

Mr. Giddings moved to add to the first resolution, "that we solemnly re-assert the self-evident truths, that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inslienable rights, among which are those of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, and that governments are instituted among men to secure the enjoyment of these rights."

Mr. Carter—"I desire to move an amendment."

mept."
Mr. Giddings—"I have the floor, and hop my colleague will ask no favor of me." Mr. Carter—"Oh, no, I will not." Mr. Giddings urged the adoption of h

mendment.

Mr. Carter said all the gas that had been expended by his colleague on the amendment was unnecessary.

The motion to amend was lost by a large

Judge Jessup desired to amend a verbal nistake in the name of the party. It was printed in the resolutions "National Republican Party." He wished to strike out the word "national."

The correction was made.

A discussion are on the amendment of-

The correction was made.

A discussion arose on the amendment offered by Mr. Curtiss, of N. Y., to add to the platform the prelude to the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Curtis said this was the second National Convention of the Republican party, and he asked whether the party was prepared to vote down the words of the Declaration of Independence. He cautioned them to beware, before they receded from the position they occupied at Philadelphia, and refused to respect the words of the Fathers of the Revolution as used in the Declaration of Independence.

Independence.

Gen. Nye took the floor and proceeded to speak, when several delegates from Pennsylvania said: "Put it in and say no more out it.

about it."

Gen. Nye—That is all I want, and am glad that the fear of a speech from me has induced gentlemen to give way. [Loud laughter and applause.]

The amendment was then adopted, and the resolution as amended passed.

A scene of the wildest excitement followed, the impresse mylitinds rising and giving the immense multitude rising and giving round after round of applause, ten thousand voices swelling into a deafening roar, that for several minutes rendered every attempt to

several minutes rendered every attempt to restore order impracticable.

The multitude outside took up and rechoed the cheers, making a scene of enthusiasm and excitement unparalleled in any similar gathering.

Amid the confusion, a motion to adjourn till ten o'clock to-morrow morning, was lost.

Mr. Goodrich, of Minnesota, moved to go into a ballot for President.

There was much confusion and cries of "Ballot, ballot," amid which the President put the affirmative on the motion to adjourn, and declared the Convention adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

and declared the Convention adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

Among the resolutions was one that, while providing a revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imports, sound policy required such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working man liberal wages, agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

This resolution was received with unbounded enthusiasm by Pennsylvania, and the large crowd of outsiders, the whole delegation and spectators rising and giving round after round of deafening cheers.

## XXXVIth CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

Washington, May 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis resumed his speech. The Democratic party of the Union, unless they stood on principle, are to be destroyed. The Senator from Illinois had assailed every prominent Democrat in the country, not even excepting the President of the United States, whose position should have sealed his lips. He (Davis) denied that the President's letter sustained the principles of non-intervention, as interpreted by Mr. Douglas. The Southern delegates withdrew from the Charleston Convention only because that Convention had failed to announce the true principles of the Democratic party. He denied that the speech of Yancey justified the charge of disunion intentions.

He then quoted from Mr. Stephens's letter to show that he did not sustain, as Mr. Douglas had stated, his theory that Squatter Sovereignty was contained in the Nebraska Bill and Cincinnati Platform, and said that Mr. Douglas had cited only so much of the letter as sustained his purpose, and suppressed that which fully asserted the doctrine of protection to slave property in the Territories. Mr. Davis defended the majority report at WASHINGTON, May 17.

which fally asserted the doctrine of proceeding to alaxe property in the Territories.

Mr. Davis defended the majority report at
Charleston, and then argued that the South,
in supporting General Cass, had not sustained
the doctrine of the Nicholson letter particu-

the doctrine of the Nickston.

In June 1.

Mr. Douglas explained that he had merely said they did not then make it a test.

Mr. Davis said that in the case of the vote of the South for Richardson for Speaker, they voted for him in spite of his doctrines, because they preferred him to Banks. Illinois had voted for him (Davis) at the Constitution for the Vice-Presidency, but he had

nois had voted for him (Davis) at the Convention for the Vice-Presidency, but he had never assumed that by so doing she had adopted all his opinions.

Mr. Davis then argued that the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of 1848 did not sustain the theory of the Squatter Sovereignty of Douglas, and denied that either Convention of 1848, 52 or 56 intended to deny to Congress the right to protect property on sea or land, in Territories or otherwise.

otherwise.

If it was decided by the Nebraska Bill that the people of the Territories had all the powers of a sovereign State, what was there to be decided by the Supreme Court? Absolutely nothing. How could they understand the Senator's proposition to refer the matter to the decision of the Supreme Court, while he contended that it was entirely under the control of the people of the Territories.

A discussion on legal points ensued between Messrs. Davis and Douglas.

Mr. Davis asked, if the Senator was elected President, whether he would sign a bill passed by Congress to protect property in the Territories.

Territories.

Mr. Douglas answered that it would be time enough to answer that when he got into the place referred to.

Mr. Davis asked if the Territorial Legislature passed a law to embarrass the action of the fugitive slave-law, would Mr. Douglas

vote to repeal that legislation.

Mr. Douglas said that the Supreme Court had decided that matter, neither a State or a Territory could interfere with the rendition of fugitive slaves. No legislation was there-

of fugitive slaves. No legislation was therefore necessary.

Mr. Davis said he thought he had shown
non-intervention as proclaimed by the Senator as a shadowy and unsubstantial thing
dependant upon circumstances. They could
repeal the old French law, giving slavery to
Kensas, but not the old Mexican law, pronibiting it in New Mexico. If the right of
the people of the Territories is complete, how
can the Senator from Illinois propose to
repeal the organic act of Utah? He vehemently denied that Southern men desired to
force slavery on any Territory. All they
desired was that there should be no discrimination against species of property owned by
any citizen.

any citizen.

Mr. Davis contended that Mr. Douglas, by

Mr. Davis contended that Mr. Douglas, by his course on the Lecompton Constitution had placed himself outside of the Democrati

had placed himself outside of the Democratic party.

In conclusion, he said: Mississippi is still warmly attached to the existing form of Gorernment, and clung to the Democratic party as the last hope of the country, but whenever that party becomes recreant to its time-honored principles, she will abandon it. Whenever the Union ceases to be a Constitutional one; whenever it becomes powerless for the purpose for which it was established, then they will find themselves outside of its confines. There was time to reconcile the dissensions in the Democratic party, and he would not yet abandon the hope that it might not yet be done. He would ask Mr. Douglas if, in the sectional vote he received, he did not see that a large portion of the Union were opposed to him, and if he pressed his

mis of squatter severeignty on the party, Mr. Douglas replied that he would make any personal sacrifices for the unity of the party, but the Senator prescribed the terms on which that unity was to be effected. He had prescribed no terms. He only wanted to fight under the flag which waved over their triumph in 1856.

had prescribed no terms. He only wanted to fight under the flag which waved over their triumph in 1856.

Mr. Douglas then spoke at some length in support of his former position.

Mr. Davis repiled briefly, and Mr. Douglas again rejoined. Adjourned.

HOUSE—A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Supreme Court of New York to appoint a Counsellor at Law to take testimony in the Sickles contested-selection case.

Mr. Curtis reported a bill regulating army contracts, and a bill for the retiring of superanuated and disabled officers of the army.

A debate occurred in the case of F. W. Walker, correspondent of the New York Express, charged with receiving \$2,500 from Mr. Wendell to influence the passage of the Lecompton Bill, but without action.

In Committee of the Whole the Postoffice Appropriation Bill was taken up and passed, it appropriates \$13,000,000.

The Committee acted on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency and Consular Bill, and then considered the General Appropriation Bill. Without considering, the House adjourned.

From Washington.

Washington.
Washington.
Washington.
Washington.
May 17.—The President, today, nominated to the Senate, Hon. John A.
Dix, as Postmaster for the city of New York.
The appointment was immediately confirmed
without the usual preliminary of reference.
John Clayborne was also confirmed as
General Appraiser of the New Orleans Custom-house.
Ap address to the National Democratic An address to the National Democrats urging the seceders to return to the Balti-more Convention, is published in the Consti-

is signed by eighteen Congressmen. New School Presbyterian General As

PITTEBURG, May 17.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (new school,) met to-day in Rev. Dr. Kendall's church.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., of Chicago, in which he took strong grounds in favor of demonstrational action. About two hundred delegates are present, including many of the most distinguished men in the church.

Rev. Thornton A. Mills, D. D., was elected moderator.

The Japanese Embass;

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Japanese Embassy were formally received by the President to-day.

The ceremonies were of more than the The ceremonies were of more than the usual imposing character, and were witnessed by a great number of people.

The speech by the Chief Prince, expressed the desire of the Tycoon of Japan to continue on friendly relations with our Government, and the President's response promised faithful adherance to the treaty, and most cordial feelings toward Japan.

All the members of the Cabinet, Gen. Scott and others were introduced.

Old School Presbyterian General Assem

BOTHESTER, May 17.—The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly met here to-day, three bundred delegates being present. Rev. Dr. Ycomans, of Penn., was elected Moderator, and Rev. A. G. Vermilyes Clerk. From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Great prepara-tions for a Union Ratification Meeting for this evening are being made, with music and bell-ringing, and parading the streets.

Hon. John Bell. Louisville, May 17.—Hon. John Bell, en route for Tennessee, was serenaded this evening, and is now addressing the people in ront of the Galt House.

River News.

Physical Research May 17—M.—River eight feet by the pier-mark, and rising slowly. Weather clear and warm.

Louisville, May 17.—P. M.—River rising slowly, with seven feet ten inches in the Canal. Weather cool and somewhat windy.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND LEGISLATURE AS BAD AS OURS .- This is an extract from the proceedings of the Newfoundland Legislature: ceedings of the Newfoundland Legislature:
In the House on Friday night, the Colonial
Secretary, Kent, and Attorney-General Hogsetts quarreled. The Colonial Secretary
called Her Majesty's Attorney-General a
puppy and a brat. The Speaker accused the
Attorney-General of being drunk. The Attorney-General called the Speaker a liar.
The scene was kept up till 1 o'clock Saturday
morning.

Districts Accident.—On Monday a son of Cambridge, of Keasauque, Iowa, was riding from the house to the field to plant corn, the horse threw the boy, whose feet caught in the harness; the horse ran and the boy had his brains dashed out before he could be

A Wonax Poisoner.—A lady of Avon, N. Y., a few days since drank some corrosive sublimate out of a bottle which she supposed contained maple sirup. She immediately drank freely of new milk and swallowed some whites of eggs, which saved her life.

Means of Self-Knowledge.—Goethe says: How can a man know himself? Through temptation never, but rather through action. Endeavor to do thy duty, and thou wilt know thy capacity. But what is thy duty? The thy capacity. But whi exigencies of the day.

Macready's Daughter to Become as Actress.—Miss Macready, the eldest daughter of the great actor by his first wife, will, it is said, shortly make her appearance on the Metropolitan boards as a tragedienne.

SUICIDE OF AN ACCOUNTANT.-Henry Creighton, an accountant in the commission-house of Gates, Wood & McKnight, Memphis, Tenn., committed snicide recently by shooting him-self through the head with a pistol.

Edwin Price, of Boston, a noted pugilist, who lately beat Australian Kelly, has challenged John Morrissey to fight him within six months for a stake of \$3,000.

Peter Gorke, a German, beat his own child o death in Huron County, in this State, on Tuesday, and then fled.

## HOME INTEREST.

BE APPLEGATE's Gallery, corner Fifth and Main

MH APPLEDATE's cheap Ambrotypes Melainotypes. Gallery, Fifth and Main. BES' APPLEOATE's superior Ferrotypes at his man

Ber Only twenty-five cents for a good colored Pic ture, in case, at Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-street. if Proress for ten cents. Johnson's Gallery, A. A. Eysten, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry

ios. 343 and 271 Western-row. For cheap fancy cases, filled with beautiful Pictures, go to Cowan's, No. 22 West Figh-street

You will get them cheaper than in any other galler in the city. A list of prices can be seen at the door [api6-tf] BE If you want a good Picture, call at the south Pictures taken and put in nice gilt frames for twent; five cents; in cases for twenty cents. Bring on the babies—you are sure to get a good likeness.

BO DE. BARRER'S INSTANTANEOUS BRIGHT PRO ALL PAIN cures Toothache, Headache, Ulcers, Bruises and Sprains, For Frosted Feet is has no equal. It cures Piles. It relieves pain in all cases instantly. This remedy is different from all other pein-killers. It contains no opium or other parcotic. See circular.

MARRIED.

SMITH-PIKROY.—On the 15th instant, by the lev. John Shackleford, Mr. G. W. Smith, of Oricin att. Ohio, to Miss Eurly Piercy, of Mayaville, Ky. DRAKE DRAPER On the 16th instant, at the sidence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. I dobjasm, Mr. Louis P. Drake to Miss Louisa Drese, both of Cincinnati.

RICHARDS MOORE. On the 16th instant, a Greenfield, Indiana, by the Rev. I. A. Hobbs, My Thomas R. Hickards, of Chetmant, to Miss Emma J Moore, of Greenfield, Indians.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER lot of James Edwards & Some best White Ironstone Ware, of an entirely new settern.

myls-a 44 Vifft-street, (wo doors from Walnut.)

THE ONLY PLACE TO HAY with names or initials, or have old Sets matched, NO. 44 Fifth-street, two deers from Walnut. myls-z JOHN A. MOHLENHOFF.

PERSONS IN WANT OF GOLD

Band and White French China, will do
well to call at the old-established China, Glass and
Queensware Store, No. 44 Fifth-street, two doors
from Walnut, where they can find the largest assortment at very low prices. Don't mistake the No. 44.
myle-s american continentals!

ATENTION:—All the compathereby ordered to mest at the Armorr, 354

Central-avenum, THIS EVENING, May 1b,
at 8 o'clock, for a Regimental Parade,
By order of
W. G. KULE, Socretary.

Myll-a

W. G. Kyls, Secretary. (Times copy and charge Press.) Tribe, No. 6.—Chiefs, warriors and brave you will appear upon the huntur grounds properly equiped. The tireen beginning of the State will be an proaf. The tireen beginning of a hung amproduction of the state will be an production of the state of the state will be an production. This sighteenth sleep, sightly and thirtieth breath, flower moon G. S. 2020.

A. M. MCUNE, W. S.

my18-a.

BROWN'S CRILEBRATED HYGIENU Susponsion Waist and Skirt Susponsion waist such that the same of the suspansion was a suspansion waist su

PALMER'S VEGETABLE COS-SETIC LOTION opens the pores of the ekin, and allows that to pass off in insensible per-spiration which would otherwise accumulate near the surface. It is the great skin-purifier of the age Nearly twolvy years' experience has proved that gim

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVEffy is acknowledged by the most eminent physicians, and by the most careful druggists throughout the United States, to be the most effectual blood-purifier ever known, and to have relieved more suffering, and effected more permanent cures, than any preparation known to the profession. Serotials, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Solid-head, Scaly Eruptions of whatsoever nature, are cured by a few bottles, and the system restored to full strength and vigor. Full and explicit directions for the cure of ulcorated sore legs and other corrupt and running ulcors, is given in the pamphlet with each bottle. For alse by JOHN D. PARK, SUIKE, ECKSTEIN & CO., and GEORGE M. DIXON. Price \$1.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC THE PROPRIETORS OF THE Vincestreet, have selected out of bond served parcels of fine old and rare fluors, including fice old Brandies; Port, Sherry, Madeira and Catawba Wine; old Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whistics, which we

BOTTLED CAREFULLY, Under our own supervision, solely for Family and Medicinal Purposes. WARRANTED PURE 199 VINE-STREET. BUY YOUR BONNET RIBBONS

J. LE BOUTILLIER BRO'S, NO. 30 WEST FOURTH-STREET, If you desire to buy cheap. ap26-an

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. W. C. DUNCAN, DENTIST, 156
Elm, inserts Artificial Teeth nall the difference and styles now practiced. Persons in want of Teeth can have their wishes fully met at this office.

ceth can have their wishes fully met at this can All operations in Pentistry performed. apis-am PATENT ENAMELED SHIRT COLLAR For sale at MASON'S HAT-STORE

42 Fifth-street, near Walnut

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS GOODSTYPE OBATE COURT, No. 743 - Pursua GUAR DIAN'S SALE.—HAMILTON
GOUNTY PROBATE GODER, No. 743.—Pursanai
to the command of an order of sale, to me directed,
from said Court, i will offer at public sale, at the
rounds of the Court-house in Uncinnati, in the
county of Hamilton aforesaid, on Saturday, the isth
day of June, A. D. 1860, at eleven o clock A. M. on
said day, the multivided one-eighth part of the following described real estate, to-wit: The undivided
one-eighth part of that certain tracted land, situated in the county of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, in
the south side of the south-sast quarter of the twelfth
section, third township and first fractional range in
the Mismi Purchase, and particularly described as
as follows, viz. Beginning at a point in the south
ine of the south-cast quarter of said section twelve,
ten poles cast of the south-west corner of the said
quarter, and running thence esswardly with the
said section line eighty poles and twenty and a half links, to the line of lands formerly owned by
Zadok Davis, daceased; thence south five degrees,
sest with said Davis' line twenty-one poles to Henry
Wamer's north-west corner; thence casterly along
said Wamer's north line to poles, to a corner; thence
southerly along Wamer's cast, line saiteen poles, to
the place of beginning—containing in all twenty
acres of land, appraised at \$487.00, to be sold free of
dower, as the property of Mary Vincent, hunatte,
Terms of sale—Une-third in cash, one-flired in one
year, and one-third in two years, deformed payments
to bear interest, and to be secured by Indeed.

Peter T. Withlams, Altoring.

Hence T. Withlams, Altoring.

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